

# ENLISTED UNDER TWO NAMES

## AN ESCAPED CONVICT ENLISTED IN THE FIRST AND SECOND REGIMENTS CAPTURED.

New Band Instruments Have Arrived--Y. M. C. A. Tent Fixed Up--Soldiers Dishonorably Discharged--Five More Regiments Needed--Personal Mention.

(Special War Correspondence.)

Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 17.

A man who goes under two names and who has enlisted in both the First and Second North Carolina Regiments, has been arrested here and is wanted in Tennessee as an escaped convict. The man's two names are Sullys S. Grant Wilson and William Sullivan and he was arrested while going under the latter name. It is a curious case and from what can be learned it seems that Sullivan, or Wilson as he was then known, escaped from the Tennessee penitentiary just before the war was declared. He went to North Carolina and enlisted in the Second Regiment, but became dissatisfied with his new life and notified the Tennessee authorities to come after him. He was carried back to the penitentiary, but soon afterwards escaped the second time and went to Greensboro, where he enlisted as a recruit in the First North Carolina Regiment and was sent to Jacksonville. Instead of reporting to the regimental headquarters he went to the corral and was given employment, where he remained until late yesterday afternoon, when he was recognized by one of the soldiers who reported him to headquarters and his arrest followed. Sheriff Coates, of Cooke county, Tenn., was notified of his discovery.

### NEW BAND INSTRUMENTS.

The North Carolina Regimental band has received new instruments, which cost the government about \$800. The boys were out with their new instruments this morning for the first time and there is already a decided change for the better in the music they make. In a short time the "Tar Heel" Regiment will have a band that will make music not to be discounted by any band in the camp.

### FITTING UP THE Y. M. C. A. TENT.

Workmen are busily at work making tables and seats for the new Y. M. C. A. tent recently purchased for the North Carolina boys, through the hard work of Chaplain Pruden. Mr. Pruden started to your representative today that he expected to have everything in order in the tent by tomorrow afternoon. In addition to being a place to hold divine services in, it will be used by the soldiers as a place to do their writing and reading. A few games, such as checkers, dominoes and croquet, will be placed in the tent later.

### GIVEN DISHONORABLE DISCHARGES.

Three men from the First Regiment have been given dishonorable discharges and sentenced to six months labor at the barracks at Ft. Armstrong. Their names are Walter H. King, and Riley Thomas of Company K and Fred Wilson of Company D. King was given a dishonorable discharge for being absent from camp without leave; Thomas for drunkenness and Wilson for cursing his captain. All three are now in the guard house and will be sent off in a day or so.

### GENERAL NEWS.

During the absence of General Lee, who is in Washington, General Keifer has assumed command of the Seventh Army Corps.

Only five more regiments are needed to bring the Seventh Army Corps to its full quota, Missouri and two others--one Kentucky and one Minnesota, regiments are expected in a few days. There are about 25,000 soldiers here now and the five regiments needed will swell the number to about 32,000 men.

A non-commissioned officer and two privates left here today for Savannah, Ga. to bring back the two deserters from the First South Carolina Regiment, who were captured in that city a day or so ago.

Major George E. Butler, of the Third Battalion, who has been home for a few days on furlough, is back again in camp and has assumed command of his battalion. George Lyon, orderly to Col. Arnold, is also back in camp after a few days' visit to home folks in Durham.

The escort who accompanied the remains of General Chase Adams, of Company M, to Greensboro, are expected back in camp next Thursday.

### Another N. C. Soldier Dies.

Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 19, 1908.

"Retreat" sounded yesterday afternoon for the last time for another "Tar Heel" soldier and just as the massive flag that floats over the First North Carolina Regiment was being lowered the soul and body of Private Archie Hayes, of Company B, separated and his spirit passed over the River of Death and joined the "innumerable caravan" that is ever on the march from time to eternity. The final summons came at 5:31 o'clock, and like a true soldier, he obeyed the order without a murmur.

Private Hayes was 22 years of age and had been confined in the division hospital for several weeks with typhoid fever and an abscess of the brain. Three or four days ago it was known that he could not recover and his death was no surprise to his many friends in the Regiment. To the last he fought death in a manly way but when the time came he died as peacefully as a child would go to sleep. His body was embalmed by Undertakers Clark and Burns and the sad news telegraphed to his mother at Goldsboro soon after his death. Later

it was decided to inter the remains here and at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon all that was mortal of Private Hayes was committed to the earth with a soldier's burial. The funeral service was conducted by Chaplain Pruden.

### CHARGED WITH MURDER.

One of the recruits recently sent here from North Carolina is in deep trouble. His name is Avery E. Kale, of Catawba county, and it is charged that he murdered a man last Saturday and enlisted in the army as a recruit Monday under recruiting officer Stewart. Kale reached Camp Cuba Libre Tuesday and was assigned to Company A. Thursday a telegram came from the sheriff of Catawba county stating that Kale shot and killed a man by the name of George Travis, on Saturday, last, and asked that he be arrested and held until an officer could come for him. Soon after the telegram was received Sergeant Prempert, of Company A, who was on provost duty at the time, found Kale on Bay street and placed him under arrest. He has been given a preliminary hearing and is now in the city jail waiting to be carried back to North Carolina.

Kale is about 17 years of age and does not look to be very bright. He was seen soon after his arrest and he admitted having shot Travis but said he did not know the shot was fatal until so informed after his arrest. The prisoner said that he and Travis went to a still last Saturday and got into a dispute over a case that is pending in court. Words led to blows and Travis struck Kale with a piece of iron and ran. Kale says that he then picked up a gun that was nearby and fired at the fleeing man. As soon as he shot he left without knowing that he had killed Travis. He went to Marion that night and Monday enlisted in the army.

In speaking of the shooting Kale did not seem to realize the seriousness of the offense with which he is charged and said he was glad he was going back to North Carolina.

### RECRUITING OFFICERS IN.

The officers who have been on detached duty in North Carolina recruiting the Regiment to its full quota of men, have completed their work and been ordered back to their command. Two of these officers, Lieutenant Stewart, of Company F, and Lieutenant Erwin, of Company M, have already arrived in camp and are now with their respective companies. Lieutenant Christian, of Company I, has not yet arrived but will be here in a few days. As soon as he arrives Lieutenant Christian will assume command of Company I, as Captain Michie has been promoted and Lieutenant Woodall is now in North Carolina on a twenty-day leave of absence.

### VISITING HOME FOLKS.

Several of the officers and men are visiting loved ones at home after an absence of several months. Among those who have recently left camp are Lieutenant J. D. Gwyn, of Company D, on a ten-day's visit to his people at Reidsville; Lieutenant R. C. Woodall, of Company I, has a 20-day's leave of absence and is visiting his family in Durham; First Sergeant T. J. Cooke, of Company E, Sergeant McCorkle, of Company A, and Privates J. W. Roberts, of Company E, and E. R. Honeycutt, of Company I, are at home on a ten days' furlough.

### FULLY EQUIPPED.

The North Carolina boys are now fully equipped and it is the first regiment in the Seventh Army Corps to reach that stage of perfection. The new Khaki uniforms have been received by Quartermaster Harrell and will be issued to the companies this week. These new uniforms are light and cool and will add much to both the comfort and appearance of the boys.

### THE LAST RECRUITS ARRIVE.

During the last few days the following recruits have reported here from the recruiting officers in North Carolina and are the last men needed to bring the regiment up to its full quota. John A. Garrison, Bayard Williams, Joseph W. Lewis, Samuel A. Hennessy, Dink Cannon, Avery E. Kale, and John S. Lewis, assigned to Company A; R. L. Connor and a Mr. Dorsey assigned to Company G.

### J. FRANK MADDERY.

WILL NOT PAY THE CUBANS.

Our Government Has No Power to do so. --Advised to Disband.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.--There have been conferences between Estrada Palma and other representatives of the Cubans with officials of the United States Government relative to the Cubans and what would be done with them. Mr. Palma was advised that the United States would not consider the question of compensation of the Cuban troops because there was no power in the Government to do so even if there was an inclination. He was told that the best thing the Cubans could do was to advise the men in arms to disband, retire to their homes and engage in peaceful pursuits. That the members of the Cuban Junta recognize that this is the only thing to do is seen in the fact that emissaries have already been dispatched to Cuba with a view of carrying out the desires of the United States Government. These emissaries will try to persuade the Cuban leaders that resistance to United States authority would result only in further disaster and distress to Cuba.

Life is short, but it only takes two seconds to fight a duel.

### WAR SHIPS ASSEMBLE AT FORT MONROE

One of the Largest Fleets Ever Witnessed in an American Port.

Washington, D. C., August 19.--One of the largest fleets of warships ever assembled in an American port will be brought together in the next few days at Fortress Monroe, Va. Already fifty-seven warships are under orders to rendezvous there, and the orders still to be issued will raise the total to the neighborhood of seventy. Naval officers say it is difficult to realize the extent of such a marine aggregation in one harbor. These included in today's orders are the Newport, Rodgers, Lenahon, Wampatuck, Morriss, Gwin, Lancaster, Machias, Osceola, Peoria, Massachusetts, Sioux, Cheyenne, Waban, Chickasaw, Helena, Detroit, Abby. These ships previously ordered are mainly small craft, although there are a number of large cruisers and gunboats, including the San Francisco, Helena, Detroit, Toledo, Marietta and Castine. The movement of these ships northward is due to the close of hostilities, and more particularly to the desire to get the ships away from points of possible fever infection. They will now be put in thorough repair, and their crews gradually will be changed from naval militiamen to sailors of the regular navy.

The Navy Department has not yet determined what ships shall go to Havana, San Juan and other points in Cuba and Porto Rico. There is felt to be no hurry about this until the authority of the United States is fully established throughout the islands. In the meantime the matter of policing the shore points is being considered and in due time a number of the light draught auxiliary craft and some of the single turreted monitors will be used for this coast patrol. It is found however, that only one of the old monitors of the Civil War are fit for this service in Southern waters.

As many naval vessels will be centered about the West Indies from this time forward, the Navy Department will send the new floating dock, recently bought in New York, down the coast to Pensacola, Fla., where it will be kept for docking the warships. At that point also there are good naval workshops to be used in conjunction with the floating dock. The dock is now being coppered, and will be towed to Pensacola as soon as the September gales are over.

There were few developments of importance in the post-war situation today. The authorities are still waiting for General Merritt's report of the list of casualties and the State, War and Navy Departments are interested in knowing the exact terms on which Manila was surrendered--whether the city alone, or if the Philippines were included. It was stated by officials that nothing additional on this point had been received up to the close of office hours today. The efforts to restore the Manila cable continue, but they have not proved successful thus far. The claims made in Madrid that the protocol, and not the capitulation, controls the status of affairs in the Philippines, will not be discussed by the State Department officials. The Madrid discussion is looked upon as rather academic, as it is taken for granted that claims will be made on both sides, and that the Paris tribunal will be the final arbiter of the case.

Neither the State Department nor the French Embassy has received word that Spain has chosen her military commissions for Cuba and Porto Rico, and some doubt is expressed as to the accuracy of the names given in London press advices. The names given in these reports are those of Spanish generals and admirals now stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico, so that if the names are correct, no time will be lost in bringing the commissioners together. The understanding here is that the sessions will begin at Havana and San Juan about the first week in September.

### DEWEY HAS RAISED BLOCKADE

Stated that Aguinaldo's Followers Turned Upon Americans, But were Easily Defeated.

San Francisco, Cal., August 17.--Advices from Manila of August 14th, via Hong Kong, say:

"Our troops met with much resistance in the attack on Manila, eight being killed and thirty-four being wounded. The insurgents who are shut out of the city threaten to raise a new revolt. Manila is only being bombarded. All the ships escaped being injured. Rear Admiral Dewey has raised the blockade, the shops have reopened and there is a great feeling of relief among the people of the city. It is stated that after the surrender of Manila, Aguinaldo's followers turned upon the Americans and attacked them, but were easily defeated after a brief conflict. The United States monitor Monadnock, Captain Whiting, which left San Francisco about six weeks ago has reached Manila safely."

### THE CARLOS CUBAN CLUB.

Serenaded by the Eighth Ohio Regimental Band.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 16.--10:15 p. m.--This evening the Eighth Ohio regimental band serenaded the Carlos Cuban Club in recognition of the courtesy extended by the club to the officers of the American army and navy during their stay in Santiago.

The American national hymn was received with enthusiasm, all the Americans and Cubans, and even the Spaniards, who were present rising, applauding and cheering.

The Clinton has been placed at the disposal of Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society and will be loaded it once to go to Havana before the end of this week to assist in relieving distress there.

### ALLIANCE GOES TO HONOLULU.

Re-Enforcements for Merritt and a Million Rounds of Ammunition.

San Francisco, Cal., August 18.--Three hundred and twenty-five officers and men of the New York regiment have embarked on board the steamship Alliance and will sail for Honolulu tomorrow.

When the Scandia and Arizona sail Sunday they will have on board, in addition to their complement of re-enforcements for General Merritt, a million rounds of ammunition for small arms. It is now being rushed from the East by fast trains and will be placed on the ships Saturday.

## MANGROVE'S BATH OF FLAME AT CAIBARIEN

Pitted Against Two Gunboats and a Shore Battery.

WORKING HER ONE GUN

A STORM OF IRON RAINED UPON HER.

THE MARNE GAME COCK DIDN'T BUDGE

Then Suddenly Flags of Truce Were Displayed and a Spanish Officer Brought

News to the Mangrove that Peace

Had Been Proclaimed.

Key West, Aug. 17.--Further details have been received here as to the bombardment of the Port of Caibarien, on the north coast of the Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, last Sunday, by the Mangrove.

The Mangrove left here last week to protect the landing of an expedition under Colonel Bozas, which had gone ahead on the schooners Adams and Deille. When the Mangrove reached Santa Clara Key, near Caibarien, she found the Cuban party had safely disembarked but feared to advance because of the presence of the Spanish gunboat, Hernan Cortes and a smaller gunboat, which were evidently making Caibarien their base.

Sunday morning Captain Stuart, the commander of the Mangrove, decided to have a shot at the gunboats. Sounding her way-inch by inch the Mangrove crept along the channel, drawing eight feet of water in an average depth of eight and a half, until about 9 o'clock she sighted both the Spanish gunboats. The Hernan Cortes was anchored near the shore, about a thousand yards to the right of the town, with her broad side to the sea. The small gunboat lay at the wharf.

The Spaniards evidently were anticipating a battle. The shore was crowded while the roof of every building that commanded a view of the harbor was covered with people anxious to see the fight. The Hernan Cortes carried two 4.7 inch guns and four one-pounders, while her smaller companion was armed with three one-pounders and a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun. The crew of both, numbering in all between 75 and 100 men, could be seen on the decks. Ashore were several one-pounder field pieces, while the Spanish troops were armed with Mauser rifles.

The Mangrove, whose entire battery consists of only two six-pouncers, worked into a range of 3,000 yards. The channel was so narrow that only one gun could be fired at a time. At 10:45 a. m. she got up her port gun at the Hernan Cortes. The shot fell short. Instantly the whole shore line burst into flame, both gunboats and the field pieces pouring in a heavy fire upon the American vessel. Every shot of this volley struck the water ahead of the Mangrove, which continued pumping away with her port six-pouncers. She concentrated her fire on the Hernan Cortes, and the next five or six shots fell on the Spaniards' deck between the bow gun and amidships, scattering a body of men. Some of the latter must have been killed, although the Spaniards later denied that they suffered any loss.

For a while no Spanish gun was fired, but soon the Spaniards got the Mangrove range, and a veritable avalanche of shot and shell was hurled at her. It was nothing less than a miracle that her loss of life was not heavy.

In the midst of all this, and while the Mangrove was swinging cautiously around to bring her starboard into play, the watch shouted "flag of truce," and sure enough not only one, but three white flags could be seen, one flying from the small gunboat and two from the Government houses on shore.

The Mangrove acknowledged the signals and presently a small boat came out with a Spanish officer who clambered aboard the Mangrove and in exceedingly nervous tones announced:

"Peace is proclaimed, and I have instructions for your commanding officer from the military commander of this district."

He added that during the engagement the Spanish authorities in Caibarien had wired the military commander of the district that the American ships were bombarding the port and that immediate response had been received informing them that peace had been restored and the firing should cease.

The Spanish crew of the small boat which brought the officer to the Mangrove said the Spaniards had not lost a man, but the officer himself made no allusion to the fight, which had lasted an hour and ten minutes.

As the Mangrove was creeping out of the channel she went aground and lay there five hours. Had the same mishap befallen her during the engagement the chances are that she would have been sent to the bottom with all aboard.

### AFFAIRS AT PORTO RICO.

Reported That Aibonito Has Been Burned by the Spaniards.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 17.--Afternoon.--(Delayed in transmission.)--Couriers from General Henry who have arrived here report that when a flag of truce was taken to Aibonito on Sunday only 120 Spanish soldiers were there. The inhabitants cheered the Americans in the presence of the Spanish troops. The couriers say that had the suspension of hostilities been postponed two days, General Henry would have had Aibonito. General Stone has accomplished wonders in clearing the rough mountain trails between Adjuntas and Uruao.

A report is in circulation that Aibonito has been burned by the enemy, but the rumor lacks confirmation.

Anything--What a man will promise his wife to quiet her.

### WAR-NOTE.



Running the Blockade.

### WHEELER AND M'KINLEY

PRESIDENT TALKS WITH HIM ABOUT CUBAN CONDITIONS.

Under General Wheeler's Unprejudiced Statements the Cubans Appear in a Far

More Favorable Light.

Washington, D. C., August 17.--General Wheeler received orders today to command at Camp Wikoff until the arrival of General Shafter. He was told by the Secretary of War to purchase everything necessary for the comfort of the men and to spare nothing that would alleviate the sick and wounded.

General Wheeler had a three-quarters of an hour conference with the President today. The President wanted to talk over the conditions in Cuba with General Wheeler, and this was the object of a telegraphic summons that brought the general here.

The President put numerous questions to the hero of the Santiago campaign, and received not only an account of his general experience in that campaign, but also his views on various issues incident to the adjustment of affairs on that island. One point that was uppermost was the possibility of a rupture with the Cuban insurgents. General Wheeler's statements were very reassuring. "All the friction," he said, "between the Americans and Cubans will soon pass away, and there will be harmony and the best of feeling between them."

He said there was a class of men in Cuba who were never friendly to the Cubans, but on the contrary had been favorable to Spain, who likely would do all they could to keep up this insubordination though he did not apprehend any dangerous results. General Wheeler suggested the charges against the insurgents of taking articles in the field had extenuating circumstances, and especially in view of the starving condition of many of them. General Wheeler believed the Cubans in time when freed from oppression and given a stable and humane government would become a law-abiding and useful people.

The President is very solicitous about the health of the Montauk Point camp and gave explicit instructions verbally to General Wheeler as to the conduct of the camp. He wanted everything possible and reasonable done for the interest of the men at the camp.

Just at the close of office hours in the War Department General Wheeler stopped to speak to a group of newspaper men, and was soon surrounded by a crowd of the employees, as well, who listened to what he had to say regarding his experience with them. The trouble seemed to be that they wanted to cooperate and not be under orders from the American generals. After all was explained to them, however, they also seemed to be along very well. He said that they could not understand our language and often orders were given to them which, when translated seemed no doubt harsh and abrupt. This led to several misunderstandings.

As to the Cubans refusing to work, he said they did some work, but were not able to accomplish much owing to their physical condition. They had been living mostly on fruits and vegetables, and did not possess the strength for the hardships which well fed soldiers have to go through. General Wheeler also spoke of the reports of the pilfering with which they are charged, and said that about 20,000 people came out of Santiago without anything to eat. The soldiers when they were pushing ahead in an engagement had to discard their rolls containing provisions. Some of them complained that their food had been stolen. But it might have been the destitute people who came out of Santiago, as well as the Cuban soldiers.

### LEFT AFTER SURRENDER.

Spanish Government Has Received August's Report of Surrender.

Madrid, August 17.--10 a. m.--It is now asserted that General Augusti left Manila after the surrender. The government has received his report giving details as to the surrender, but is not yet ready to publish it. It is asserted that General Augusti on August 7th, refused all propositions to surrender.

### AUGUSTI EN ROUTE TO SPAIN.

Berlin, August 18.--A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated August 18th, and evidently official, says:

"The Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral Von Diederichs after the fall of the city will return there today. General Augusti and his family arrived on board the cruiser, Admiral Von Diederichs, at the request of General Augusti, having given them passage by an arrangement with the American Commander-in-Chief. General Augusti has left Hong Kong en route for Spain."

### PRESIDENTS

M'KINLEY AND FAURE TALK

Opening of Cable from Cape Cod to Havre.

THE TWO REPUBLICS

UNITED MORE DIRECTLY THAN

FOR MANY YEARS.

THE RENEWAL OF AN OLD FRENCH LINE

It is the Longest Cable Line in the World,

the Other Atlantic Cables Being

Shortened by Touching at

Nova Scotia.

Washington, D. C., August 17.--

President McKinley and President Faure, of France, today exchanged direct felicitations over the relations of the two countries and expressions of mutual esteem of the two chief executives.

The occasion was the opening of a new cable between Cape Cod, Mass., and Havre, on the French coast, and the wires were connected to effect a through connection between the White House at Washington, and the President's Palace at Havre. Among those present at the White House were M. Cambon, the French Ambassador; M. Thibault, the First Secretary and Ambassador Cambon's young son, acting Secretary of State Moore, and Representative Taylor, of Ohio.

The message from M. Faure was as follows: "To His Excellency, Mr. McKinley, President of the United States: "It affords me especial pleasure to inaugurate the new submarine communication which unites more directly than heretofore our two countries by addressing to you an expression of the feeling of sincere sympathy existing between the French Republic and the Republic of the United States."

"I desire also to renew to you, Mr. President, the assurance of my high esteem and constant friendship."

(Signed) "FELIX FAURE."

A minute later at 10:26 President McKinley sent the following response:

"To His Excellency, M. Faure, President of the Republic of France: "I am happy to believe that every addition to the means of communication between our two countries can serve only to keep alive and to strengthen that feeling of cordial good will which has so strikingly characterized the relations both in early and in recent times. Permit me, Mr. President, most heartily to reciprocate your expressions of esteem and friendship."

(Signed) "WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

The ceremony today was the result of an arrangement made many weeks ago between President McKinley and Ambassador Cambon. It was the call for this purpose which first started conjecture as to France being the nation to initiate a peace movement between the United States and Spain.

The completion of the line was accomplished in mid-ocean, the two cables approaching each other from the American and the French side of the water and linking together the two ends.

The line is a renewal of the old French line running from Cape Cod, Mass., to Havre, France. It is the longest cable line in the world, the other Atlantic cables being shortened by touching at Nova Scotia.

The exchange today is the second of the kind which has occurred. President McMahon and Queen Victoria having exchanged congratulations August 5th, 1858, when the Atlantic cable was first laid.

TYPHOID AT McPHERSON.

There Are Between Five and Six Hundred Cases There Now.

Atlanta, Ga., August 17.--The hospital train on its last trip from Tampa brought 160 men sick, 140 of which have typhoid fever. Among them were twenty men from the Second Georgia. There are now between 500 and 600 cases of typhoid fever in the general hospital at Fort McPherson.